

THE MONEY KING.

The season was September, 1793. The Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel, the French revolutionary bands approaching his dominions, and waving at his very feet. Hastily he packed up his jewels and valuables, together with between two and three millions of thalers, and took the way to the ancient city of Frankfurt, hoping to find means of placing his wealth and jewels of his house in security.

Arrived at the city which had for centuries sent forth the rulers of the "holy Roman Empire," the fugitive Landgrave knocked at the door of a humble Jewish banker, Meyer Rothschild, richer in children than in thalers, but with a distinguished and experienced archeologist and numismatologist.

The sovereign, who himself was an expert in these sciences, paid much respect to the knowledge of the Jew banker, and had actually, a few years before, bestowed upon him the distinction of the title of "Medaillor to his Court."

"Meyer," he began, as he handed him his well-filled case, "I know you to be honest and conscientious. Here is all I possess; take it, and return it to me when this tempest shall have blown over, and when better times dawn upon us."

"Such vast confidence does me great honor," replied the Jew; "but your Highness must not forget that the republican army is almost before our doors."

"We are in the hands of Providence," replied the Landgrave. "I ask for no receipt."

The Prince re-entered his vehicle and hurried off, without listening to the renewed protestations of the man of business.

What Meyer Rothschild had anticipated duly came to pass. Before a week was over Frankfurt was in the possession of the French troops, and the banker, who had been denounced as an anti-revolutionist, and an ally of the tyrant, found his domicile sacked, and his cash-box plundered in the name of liberty and the people.

No sooner, however, had the victors left Frankfurt, than Meyer Rothschild re-opened his banking house, finding, at first, credit among the Jews, and ultimately with all the business world, and soon was reputed richer than ever. In 1802 he was once more considered as one of the most reliable bankers in Germany.

About this time there came a short period of rest for the crowned heads of Germany. The princes of the Rhenish Confederacy rested under the high and forced protection of Napoleon. Raised by the will of the great commander to the dignity of an Elector of the German Empire, the Landgrave of Hesse received permission to return to his dominions. On his way he passed through Frankfurt. The journals had before informed him of the plundering of Rothschild's house, and he naturally believed his own wealth long since a prey to the Jacobins. Still he determined to visit his numismatic friend, if only to assure him of the continuance of his confidence.

"Good morning, Meyer," said the Elector, with a frank and hearty shake of hands. "At last we have peace, old friend, but it costs us dear enough. Before you stand a ruined man, as poor as Job."

"What you poor, your Highness?" "Certainly, for have not those confounded slugs culottes stolen my wealth along with yours? If I do not now too much in convenience you, I should like to borrow a small advance upon the indemnity which I shall receive in Hesse-Cassel."

"An advance is not needed for your Highness, for all that you confided to my care is safe and untouched."

"What!" exclaimed the Prince, "and were you not plundered, then?" "The French have taken everything I had, and I was very careful not to excite them by resistance; otherwise they would have searched more thoroughly, and might have found your diamonds and money where they were hidden in my cellar."

"How! Is it possible?" "Yes, my surrender was a stratagem. They never found what I had hidden. For the last nine years, in order to indemnify myself for the money I had lost, I have taken the liberty of using some of yours. All my enterprises have proved successful, and without embarrassing myself in the least, I can now return you the entire sum with five per cent. interest."

The Prince was deeply moved. "Meyer," he said, "you are the most honorable Jew I have ever heard of. Keep my money, and continue to operate with it. From to-day for two years I want no return of it, and only two per cent. interest."

And thus Rothschild became a millionaire. Old Meyer died in 1812. Before he died he had his five sons—Anselm, Solomon, Nathan, Charles and James—called to his bedside. They received his blessing, and swore to him to be true to the law of Moses, never to separate from each other, and never to undertake a great enterprise without having first obtained the counsel and advice of their mother.

"Observe well these points, and you will soon be the richest among the rich, and the world will belong to you."

The old Hebrew proved a prophet. A financial Pentarchy was founded at his grave, and soon erected its thrones in the five principal cities of Europe: Frankfurt, Vienna, Naples, London and Paris.

The deposit of the Elector of Hesse-Cassel continued to produce rich harvests to the heirs of Meyer Rothschild.

In 1814, at the Vienna Congress, the Elector related to the assembled sovereigns the story of the Frankfurt invasion, and of the integrity of the old Jew. At once the house at Frankfurt obtained the custom of the "Holy Alliance." It was commissioned with all the important loans which at that time were negotiated by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the Kings of England, Prussia, Denmark, Naples and Sardinia. In every one of these great financial operations each of the five Rothschilds had a share.

James, the youngest of the family, received the loan of two hundred millions which France needed to make friends of its enemies.

Disposing over enormous capitals, the five brothers created active and energetic corresponding agencies in every part of Europe. They received information of the slightest stock fluctuations in all the different and most remote places. They negotiated with the most perfect security; and their operations remained wrapped in the most impenetrable secrecy, and were secured by certain success in speculation of the money market. Three of old Meyer's sons seem more particularly to have inherited his genius. These are Nathan, Solomon and James.

Nathan deserves special mention. Scarcely of age in 1798, he located himself

at Manchester, with a capital of five hundred thousand francs, which he had borrowed from the paternal coffers. In four years he had tripling his capital, removed his banking house to London, where the extent of his business soon assumed perfectly gigantic proportions.

Nathan served his government as intermediary with the continental powers, who at that time were fighting against France, and he alone continued to extend credit to the Cabinet of St. James.

He was at Brussels in 1815, during the battle of Waterloo, and immediately after it hastened to London, where he arrived twenty-four hours in advance of the official news of the victory. During those hours he went on Change, bought everything that was offered, and thus gained at one stroke of business thirty millions.

The invasion of 1815 quadrupled his fortune, and despite of the most gigantic banking undertaking, he never neglected even the smallest matter of business.

He died in 1836.

Physically, Nathan Rothschild had repulsive features. His deportment was that of the evident parvenu. To him is ascribed the first plan of re-uniting the children of Israel by the banks of Jordan; he designed to buy from the Turks that country which was promised to his race. They would then, from pure gratitude, have made him King of Palestine, but whether they would have exchanged their European wealth and business for the land of the Bible still remains an open question. Our lamented friend, the late Major Noah, was a zealous and earnest co-laborer of Rothschild in that cause.

Nathan married the sister of Isaac Cohen, who had a dowry of fifteen million francs.

James, the head of the Paris house, went from Vienna to Paris, to establish himself there, at the very moment when the sceptre fell from the hands of Napoleon. He was the principal banker in the loans of the Restoration. He and his brother Nathan received the billion of war expenses and two billions of indemnity paid to the allied powers. That enormous stream of money flowed through their coffers, and how much of it remained there has never been ascertained.

After the downfall of the old dynasty, Baron James offered his gold-filled hand to the monarchy of the July revolution, and the hand was gratefully grasped. The Baron and his wife now obtained the often refused *entree* at Court, and the Princes often appeared in Rothschild's saloons.

Thus, under Louis Philippe's rule, the influence of the Rothschilds daily and visibly increased. In fact *agio* reigned supreme, and even art and talent contended for the honor, and often in vain, to obtain the *entree* to the hotel in the rue Lafayette, for Baron James was often very particular in the choice of his guests.

It is well known that since 1852 the peculiar financial has become Consul General of Austria.

The secret history of the first half of Louis Philippe's reign has yet to be written, but only one who is thoroughly acquainted with the life and business of Baron Rothschild will be able to write it correctly. At the time of the coalition in 1830, for instance, the millionaire financier alone created rain or sunshine at his will. The Tuileries and the hotel in the rue Lafayette stood in the most intimate connection, and the Duke de Montpensier was one of the regular dancing partners of M^{lle} Charlotte Rothschild.

The banker Baron obtained the royal concession for the Northern Railroad, and the demon of stock-jobbing awakened by him soon spread over the entire nation, to the injury of small speculators and to the exclusive enriching of the financiers, who, it is said, divided half a billion among themselves.

However, there are many traits and instances of patriarchal benevolence to be told of the Princes of the Bank. When the short harvest of 1840 seemed to threaten a universal famine in 1847, Baron Rothschild attempted to avert the impending evil by buying upon his own account immense quantities of breadstuffs in Europe and America. At the hall in Paris, grain and flour were sold below the market prices, and the profits of this immense speculation were to be applied to furnishing bread for all the needy and hungry.

A special bakery sold bread to the poor at a very great reduction from the price charged by the regular bakers. But the people in this instance would not believe the benevolent intentions of the donor, railed against imaginary usury in grain, believed the most absurd and ridiculous reports—among others, that Rothschild had bought spoiled flour, and had made it palatable by an admixture of sweet almonds. Of course, they never thought that such an admixture would have made the bread three times as expensive.

Those same sweet almonds of Baron Rothschild's contributed a good share to the February revolution.

Ever ready for adding fuel to the flames; ever ready to excite the masses, and delighting in stirring up mischief, the National guard of the Baron Rothschild, that he had mixed his flour with the sweat of the people, which, of course, would have produced very objectionable bread. At the same time a number of pamphlets against Rothschild made their appearance, and whilst the people thus rewarded his charitable efforts, their benefactor in reality lost heavy sums, as he could not dispose of the provisions he had procured.

The revolution of 1848 filled the house of Rothschild with terror. The Baron heard that the rabble was burning down his country houses and castle. With his natural shrewdness, he perceived that his flight would be the signal for an unalterable confiscation of all his numerous possessions, and he had the courage to remain.

Numerous anecdotes are in circulation illustrative of his presence of mind and firmness during the trying days of '48. We will not, however, repeat them all here. One especially has been often told in the papers. It relates to a call upon him by a rough party of Red Republicans, demanding an equal distribution of his property. He admitted their estimate of his wealth was correct, computed the population of France, among whom his money was to be equally distributed, and paid his revolutionary assailants two francs each, as their proper share in an equal distribution.

In 1830 Rothschild had given 15,000 francs. This was a great deal, for no one had threatened him. In 1840 he signed 50,000 francs for the wounded and unemployed laborers. At the same time his son Alphonse, who had just come of age, at once wrote to the Provisional Government, petitioning for his right of citizenship.

It is said that just at the moment when James, almost overcome with terror, was

comparing every variety of form and size and structure, before this particular one was agreed upon.

It is to be manufactured by a company in London, and is to be 2,600 statute miles long, although the distance between Newfoundland and Ireland is only 1,900 miles; the inequality of the ocean's bottom requires it to be 700 miles longer than the actual distance between the two shores. The cable is to be completed by the 30th of next May. Two steamers, each bearing half of the cable, will directly sail from London for the middle of the Atlantic, and will head different ways, "paying out" as they go.

He approved of the idea. A manoeuvre of "bulls" which he organized one fine morning, followed up immediately by a manoeuvre of "bears," left a net profit of 850,000 francs, which he at once devoted to the erection of a Jewish Asylum in the rue Pigou.

By his total absence of courtesy and manner, the sovereign banker has created more ill-feelings than the loud ring of his millions has ever created envy. He takes a great pleasure in humiliating men of talent. A short time ago, however, on such an occasion, the impertinence of the man of money was proper and spiritedly repored.

Cremieux, who had never seen his moneyed co-religionist, met him one day in the synagogue, and having occasion to speak to him upon matters concerning the congregation, introduced himself without ceremony, and commenced to speak upon his business.

"And are you really M. Cremieux?" asked Rothschild, measuring him with his looks from head to foot.

"Yes, Baron, I have already done myself the honor of mentioning my name."

"Certainly, but I thought M. Cremieux, the famous advocate, should be bigger than you are."

At these silly, as well as impertinent words, Cremieux bit his lips, but proceeded to say what he had to say upon business, and Rothschild gave clear and distinct answers.

"But are you really Baron Rothschild?" said Cremieux, interrupting him.

"What! do you chance to doubt it?"

"Certainly, I thought the great Baron Rothschild should be a better bred man."

With this anecdote we will close the sketch of this family, and especially of this man, who, despite of the envy of the aristocracy of birth and of genius, and simply by his shrewdness and the might of his millions, now forty years past has controlled the destinies of our country more than any other power.

A Pocket Intellect.

Here is something new; a calculating machine to be carried in the pocket, and set in operation in a moment.

"The attention of the learned world is now engrossed," says the *Independence Belye*, "by a new invention, which promises to be of universal usefulness. Mr. Thomas, of Colmar, after thirty years of hard study and assiduous labor, has at last solved the problem of calculation by mechanism. His machine, which he has called 'Arithmometre,' is applicable to the mechanical solution of all arithmetical operations, from the simplest to the most complicated ones. This instrument solves, with infallible correctness, not only the four rules—addition, subtraction, multiplication and division—but also ascertains the powers of quantities, extracts the roots of numbers, resolves triangles, reduces ordinary and decimal fractions, and defines the rules of proportion, etc. Its rapidity of execution is such as to defy the ablest calculators. A multiplication of eight numbers with eight numbers is executed in eighteen seconds; a division of sixteen cyphers through eight cyphers, in twenty-four seconds. The machinery is so simple that, after the expiration of five minutes of instruction, the most ignorant head knows enough at calculation to defy with its help all calculators in rapidity and correctness. The 'Arithmometre' is placed in a small, light box, which can be easily carried in a pocket, and is so constructed that its mechanism can scarcely ever be deranged. It is already in operation in several great commercial houses, the house of Rothschild, and in the Mint of France, and it will soon be as common as letter presses."

HORSE MEAT IN PARIS.—The French restaurants are just now serving up horse meat as one of the greatest "delicacies of the season," and the French journals have a good deal to say on the subject. In Berlin, also, horse meat is considered a great luxury. A gentleman—an American gentleman—who has recently been residing in that city, assures us that, cooked in vinegar, it is better than beef or venison; and such is the rage for it among epicures, that a good fat horse will bring more money in the butchers' shambles than when sold for any other purpose. The authorities have made it an offence, punishable by fine and imprisonment, for a horse to be killed in Berlin without a physician's certificate that the animal was not diseased. How long will it be before our gourmands, with European tastes, will affect a fashionable relish for horse flesh?

THIRTY CHILDREN.—About a year ago Mr. Jesse Harbor, of Concord township, in this county, informed us that he was the father of 29 children, and that he was not without hope that he would yet be blessed with the thirtieth. Well, sure enough, the old gentleman was in town the other day, and told us that his wife presented him with his thirtieth child. Mr. Harbor is in his 72d year, was one of the early pioneer settlers of the county, and is remarkably active for a man of his years, and will readily be believed. He has been married twice. By his first wife he had 13 children, 12 of whom he raised. By his second wife, who is 42 years of age, he has 17 children, making 30 in all.—*Urbanian (Ohio) Citizen*.

A MATRIMONIAL ALLIANCE.—Fashionable folks have ceased to marry. Now, according to Jenkins and his imitators, "they form a matrimonial alliance," upon which Susan Jane writes to inquire "if such an alliance is to be considered offensive and defensive?" Mr. Fanch ventures to reply—offensive, when misfortune or difficulty is to be attacked and overcome; defensive when sorrow crickens assails; and expensive, when certain little parties, whether or not, will join into the compact."

MARRYING A MOTHER-IN-LAW.—The Presbyterian General Assembly have been disputing for a long time concerning the propriety of a man marrying his deceased wife's sister. The legality of a nearer and more delicate relationship being established by marriage has just been decided by the Court of Appeals of Kentucky. It is altogether proper, so says the learned tribunal, the highest authority in the State, for a man to marry his mother-in-law, that marriages within the Levitical degree are not void, though voidable.

In the Legislature of Michigan and Indiana bills have been introduced repealing acts prohibiting the sale and manufacture of spirituous liquors.

WALKER'S POSITION ENTIRELY DEGRADED.—The Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia Inquirer takes a hopeful view of General Walker's prospects in Nicaragua. He thus writes:

The detention of General Walker has not had any serious effect upon Walker's fortunes. The previous steamer took down for the relief of his army 25,000 pounds of salt pork, and corresponding amount of breadstuffs, and other provisions, which have ere this time probably reached his headquarters.

The filibusters will not be in that imminent danger of extermination which some exaggerated accounts represent, as long as they have command of the lake and river San Juan. It is an indication of the impotence of the allied commanders, or their want of force, that they have not shut up the San Juan. As long as he has command of the lake, Walker will possess great advantages over the natives, as it is one hundred miles long and narrow, and all the principal towns lie within a hour's march of its shores.

Should he lose the command of the lake, his fate will be decided, and nothing will remain to him but escape by sea. But in no case need any such massacre of his men be apprehended, for his sympathies here prohibit to be depending on the United States. The defeated invaders cannot be deprived of the control of the Virgin and San Juan Del Sur, or order with the United States between, until they can get ready to leave the country.

DREADFUL SUFFERING AT CINCINNATI.—The Cincinnati papers are filled with details of the suffering poor—who are freezing for want of fuel. From the Cincinnati Gazette, 13th.

THE FUEL FAMINE.—We have heard related several instances of the distress now existing. One night last week, one of our city officers saw a man come out of an alley with a load of wood on his shoulders. He went up to him and charged him with stealing it. My children are freezing with cold. I have no wood to burn. The man from whom I have taken the wood, says, "I will give you what I have done, and pay you what you wish to put me in jail, I will go to the station-house with you without a word, but, sir, for God's sake, let me take this wood home first."

The other instance was of a family near the intersection of George and Mount streets, who from Friday last until Sunday were without fuel and food. The mother of the family was found there on the morning of Sunday, lying stretched out, dead from privation and cold.

FATAL AFFAIR.—On Thursday morning last, Coroner DeHay was called upon to hold an inquest over the body of Clap. T. Evans, who had been shot this morning at the house of Mary Bowen, about eight miles from Camden, by a man named "Betsy Bowerlight." It appears that the deceased and several other persons met at Mrs. Bowen's, and among the number was Bowerlight. They had been drinking and dancing, and when the party broke up and were about separating, a difficulty sprang up between Evans and Bowerlight, which led to the fatal result. Evans was in the death of Evans. We do not feel inclined to go into details of the case, or to comment upon this shocking occurrence. Bowerlight has been committed to jail to await his trial, and a jury of the country will adjudicate the case.—*Camden Journal*.

AN INTERESTING MEMOIR.—H. Clay Tremblay, Esq., has presented to St. John's Lodge of Free Masons, at Hartford, a "key stone" made from a fragment of a rock taken from the ruins of King Solomon's Temple at Jerusalem. The Times says: "The stone is suspended by a link of gold, representing an arch, attached to a wedge of the same material, made in imitation of those used by operative masons in raising ponderous pieces of masonry. It is a most interesting and valuable relic, and gives an interesting account of the manner in which the ruins from which it is taken were discovered. He gave many other facts connected with the history of the Temple, all interesting to the craft."—*New Haven Journal*, Jan. 18.

THREE IN FLORIDA.—The West Florida Times, published at Pensacola, says that Capt. Samuel Cook recently killed, near his residence, on the river St. John, Fla., an old negro and two young grown girls. He also came in sight of the old male tiger several times, but was afraid to shoot at him. The negro measured eleven feet six inches from the tip of the nose to the end of the tail, and his body would have weighed three or four hundred pounds.

HOSPITAL FOR INEBRIATES.—The plan of a hospital for inebriates is to be seriously tried in New York. A petition signed by several hundred physicians, including many who have themselves contributed to the object, has been presented to the Legislature for the aid of the State.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 23.—Senate.—James S. Green, Senator from Missouri, was qualified and took his seat.

Mr. Seward presented a petition from the Geographical Society of New York, protesting against the issuance of 3 dollar and 5 cent pieces.

The submarine telegraph bill was then up.

HOUSE.—Mr. Orr from the Investigating Committee, made a report, saying that Simonton had refused to answer questions as to members approaching him with corrupt propositions—that it is deemed material to inquiry by the committee; and concluded with a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to take Simonton into custody, and bring him before the House, to answer for contempt of its authority.

After some debate the resolution was passed—only 16 voting in the negative.

HOW TO DOUBLE MONEY.—If you will take a bank-note, while you are folding it up according to direction, peruse the following lines, you will arrive at their meaning, with no little admiration for the writer's cleverness:

"I will tell you a plan for gaining wealth, Better than banking, trading, or leaving. Take a bank-note and fold it up, And then you will find your wealth increases."

"This wonderful plan, without danger or loss, Keeps your cash in your hands, and with nothing to trouble it, And every time that you fold it across, 'Tis plain as the light of the day that you double it."

A contemporary puffs Ross, the soap man, and his soap, concluding as follows: "The manufacturer of the best soap ever used for cleansing a dirty man's face. We have tried it—therefore know."

THE subscriber takes this method to inform the citizens of the Village and surrounding country that he is now receiving a good stock of NEW BOOKS, at his Book Store, No. 4, Main-street, opposite the Court House, such as are generally used in Colleges, Academies and common English Schools. A large variety of

MISCELLANEOUS BOOKS, embracing HISTORICAL, BIOGRAPHICAL, GEOLOGICAL, MECHANICAL, Poetical and Musical works, of various sizes and prices. Some light reading (in the way of Novels).—RUTH HALL, Fanny Fern's writings; TOM JONES COLLEGE, &c. &c.

BLANK BOOKS. A number of HYMN BOOKS, used by the different denominations of Christians, together with a large assortment of

FAMILY BIBLES, prices from \$2.00 to \$10.00; small BIBLES, from 50 cents to \$1.50; and \$2.00 TESTAMENTS from fifteen cents to \$1.00. PRAYER BOOKS at various prices.

Also a variety of small religious books, tracts and Primers. A good lot of Foolscap, Letter, Commercial and Note Paper. Envelopes from common to the finest styles.

Black, Blue and Red Ink.

NEW MUSIC FOR THE PIANO. Between 500 and 1,000 new pieces for the Piano, from the best composers, the greatest variety ever offered in the country. (We hope the ladies will call and supply themselves.)

I have made permanent arrangements with several large Music Houses in Philadelphia and New York, to exchange my Music with theirs.

SOUTHERN HARMONY, at CASH PRICE, for their Books, &c., at cash prices, net. I will, therefore, be able to sell Books and Stationery lower than they have ever been sold in

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